

TRY TO REOPEN STEEL PLANTS IN YOUNGSTOWN

Believing Strike Situation
Is Well Under Control,
Following Two Days of
Quiet, Preparations Are
Made to Resume

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Believing the steel mill strike situation is well under control following two days of tranquility after the rioting Friday night, preparations are being made to reopen the plants of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company in East Youngstown and Struthers.

James A. Campbell, president of the company, said tonight that former employees who reported tomorrow would be put to work making repairs incident to a resumption of operations within a few days. He denied that strikebreakers would be imported and said the company would assist the state authorities to bring about a settlement of the troubles.

President Campbell also said that many workmen had informed the company that they desired to return to work but were afraid, as their families had been threatened. He denied that guards employed by the company were responsible for the riot Friday night which cost the lives of two persons and resulted in property loss amounting to \$1,000,000, or that they fired the first shot.

Mediation of the strike began here today. Fred C. Croxton, representing the state, and sent here in an effort to settle the labor difficulties, conferred with representatives of both sides. He refused to discuss the result of these conferences.

The situation was quiet throughout the day. At Struthers, where 600 militiamen are stationed, four shots were fired at soldiers by snipers, but none was injured.

The trains in which troops have been quartered inside the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company since their arrival Saturday will be moved tonight to points just outside the yards.

The roundup of persons who are alleged to have participated in the rioting Friday night continued today. Nearly 250 foreigners were arrested, while wagon loads of articles of every description found in their homes and varying from shoes to dressed pigs, were brought to the East Youngstown police station.

These things, according to the police, were alleged to have been stolen from stores attacked by the mob.

A complete investigation of the labor troubles and rioting was ordered today by Governor Frank B. Willis.

The governor authorized District Attorney A. M. Wilkerson to use every means within his power to prosecute all persons who had any connection with the rioting.

WITHDRAWAL FROM (Continued from Page One)

But neither operation would have been possible with any but the boldest and steadiest troops. The government may be congratulated on their prompt decision of the complete evacuation of the Peninsula.

The Russian Statement

PETROGRAD (Via London), Jan. 9.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Western (Russian) front: From Riga to the Pripiet there has been no change. South of the Pripiet the enemy attempted anew to take Czartorysk, but was twice repulsed with considerable losses.

"In Galicia, in the region of the middle Stripa, we finally drove the enemy from the eastern bank of the river.

"Fuller reports show that we captured on Friday in the fighting northeast of Czernowitz (Bukovina) twenty officers and 1,175 soldiers and three machine guns.

"In the Black Sea on Saturday our torpedo boats sank a steamship coming from the Bosphorus to load coal. Later they encountered the cruiser Goeben (formerly Goeben) and the Sultana (formerly the Turkish navy) in the Black Sea. They withdrew under protection of a ship of Goeben fled into the Bosphorus. There were no Russian losses."

From Turk Headquarters

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9. (Via London).—The official statement issued today says:

"On the Dardanelles front Thursday night there was rather brisk fighting on our right and left wings. On Friday our artillery for some hours at intervals violently shelled hostile trenches opposite our right wing, causing heavy damage. In the center our artillery and our bombs destroyed

CALIFORNIA SOLONS EXPECT TO CONCLUDE SESSION TODAY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 9.—Members of the legislature now in special session confidently expect to finish the work tomorrow and return to their homes, although the assembly will have to take up Young bill Number 1, the direct primary law, as amended by the senate, the three bills on the San Francisco Normal school, and the two on the San Diego exposition.

Certain members of the assembly today stated that they would leave for their homes in the evening and if the assembly wished their votes for or against any of the measures the body would have to force the measures through without any further delay.

It is not thought that the Young bill as amended will meet with any opposition, since the amendments passed in

GREAT SPIRIT COMES SLOW CHIEF ENDS LIFE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Chief Ogallala, who fought with Sitting Bull in the Custer Massacre, died at a hospital today, aged 90 years. A week ago, apparently tired of life, he cut his throat and was unconscious most of the time at the hospital. For many years he was an attraction at circuses and wild west shows.

Chief Ogallala was one of the Sioux Indian chiefs who, with Sitting Bull, fought against the encroachments of the white settlers and who repeatedly gave battle to United States regulars.

He was severely wounded in the battle in which General Custer and his troops were slaughtered. Two bullet wounds and a sabre slash left him wounded on the field and it was months before he was able to take part in other fights.

It was known as one of the bravest of the Indian chiefs who followed Sitting Bull, and the annals of western Indian warfare have many tales of raids planned and executed by Chief Ogallala.

When peace came to the Sioux, and Sitting Bull was a prisoner, Ogallala adopted less warlike pursuits, and, beginning with the Chicago World's Fair days, was one of the wild west show Indians.

Late in 1915 he became afflicted with his first illness, a tumor which confined him to his bed. He had often suffered from wounds, but never from illness, and the inactivity and suffering preyed on him. The old chief wanted to die and Sunday morning, January 2, he asked his granddaughter, Mrs. Little Bear, at whose home he lived, for a razor that he might shave. Soon after she had left the room, Chief Ogallala slashed his throat with the razor. Medical aid was summoned and the old Indian was hurried to a hospital, where the flow of blood was staunching and efforts were made to save his life.

PARLIAMENT IS CALLED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BERLIN, Jan. 9. (By wireless to Sayville).—The Prussian Parliament has been called to meet on January 23.

some hostile trenches and bomb and the line nearby. A short fight at long range ensued, after which the mortar positions. On our left wing there was a feeble artillery duel. Two cruisers, a monitor and four torpedo boats assisted the enemy's land batteries.

"At 2 o'clock in the afternoon our shells caused an outbreak of fire in the enemy's camp near Teke Burnu.

"On the night of Thursday our batteries in the Narrows effectively shelled the enemy's camp near Seddul-Bahr and on Friday the enemy's batteries in the region of Teke Burnu.

The enemy's Seddul-Bahr batteries and a cruiser and a monitor anchored near Teke Burnu replied unsuccessfully. On Saturday our antiaircraft batteries effectively shelled the harbors at Seddul-Bahr and Teke Burnu.

"A group of hostile troops is in the valleys near Kere Zizzere and Mortolman."

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The following statement was issued tonight by the Montenegrin military authorities.

"The enemy made four energetic attacks beginning at daybreak on January 7.

"The Austrian fleet sailed out of Bocche Di Cattaro and violently bombarded our position on Mount Lovcen."

of the end of an uneventful forty eight hundred mile voyage when she encountered the storm that carried away her canvas. She sent word of her distress by a passing fishing boat to Seattle. The Snohomish went to her rescue Christmas eve, but later abandoned the search. The agents announced they believed she had floundered.

When Captain Carlos Muller, master of the bark, found he was unable to make port, he rode the gale back to San Francisco and was taken in tow by a tug outside the Golden Gate today.

BARK CALLAS BELIEVED LOST PUTS INTO SAN FRANCISCO IN DISTRESS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Peruvian bark Callas, which was yesterday given up as lost by her agents, put in at San Francisco today, in distress, a northwest gale off Cape Flattery having whipped away all but two of her sails a few days before Christmas. The boat sent calls for assistance to Seattle, but a heavy fog prevented the coast guard cutter Snohomish from locating her.

The Callas left Callao, Peru, in ballast for Port Townsend, Washington, October 24, and was within fifty miles

THIRTY IN FOR LORD BURNHAM LONDON EDITOR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lord Burnham died today after an illness of more than a month.

Lord Burnham, the proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, was the last of the old school of London newspaper owners. Through his working years, from young manhood to an older age than most men remain in harness, he controlled the business affairs and the editorial policies of that paper. He made it one of the greatest properties among newspapers, as well as a great paper from the news standpoint. Born Edward Levy, on December 28, 1833, oldest of a family of eight children of J. M. Levy, he assumed in 1875, the surname of his uncle, Lionel Lawson, and was Edward Levy-Lawson. On October 13, 1892, he was created a baronet, and on July 31, 1903, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Burnham. His title was taken from the Hundred of Burnham, Bucks, which contains most of the Hall Barn estate, which was his country seat.

On the occasion of his eightieth birthday, in 1913, the journalists of Great Britain paid a remarkable tribute to their respect. A large delegation headed by Lord Northcliffe visited Lord Burnham's country house and presented an address to the dozen of newspaper proprietors, which was signed by all the leading British newspapermen. Messages of congratulation were sent by the king and queen, by many public men and organizations, and telegrams of congratulations came from all parts of the world.

The career of the proprietor of the Daily Telegraph was one of hard work, and steady advancement from a small beginning. After an academic schooling at the University College School in London, where he won several prizes, he was given the choice between entering the London University or joining his father in business. He selected the latter pursuit. His father was head of a printing firm, and in 1855 had acquired a small newspaper, the Daily Telegraph and Courier. Young Levy was given charge of this property in 1855 and spent his life in developing it into a great newspaper. In that year the paper was reduced from two pence to a penny (two cents) and was the first London daily paper at that price, which it has maintained to the present day, although all London competitors with two exceptions now sell for one cent. The "stamp tax," which was a heavy handicap upon English newspapers had recently been repealed, but the "paper duty," another burden, remained, and Lord Burnham played an important part in securing its abolition.

In those days, the leading editorial, known as the "leader," was the most important feature of a British paper, overshadowing the news columns. Young Levy's first work was writing leaders. Since that time the length and the relative importance of the leader have declined, but the editorial columns of the Daily Telegraph adhere more nearly to the old tradition than those of most London papers. The Daily Telegraph was always in the lead in the revolution of the production of newspapers by improved machinery and the revolution of news gathering by the use of the telegraph and cable, both of which came during the life of the late owner. He was among the only London newspaper men who could have told from his personal experience the history of those changes.

For many years the Daily Telegraph was the largest London paper in the number of news columns, and probably no newspaper in the world has expended more money in telegraph and cable facilities. It has always been the paper of the middle class, as the Times was traditionally the paper of the diplomatic and official world, and the Morning Post has been the organ of society. The number of its columns of advertising for many years gave evidence that it was the most profitable property.

Lord Burnham was active and prominent through his later life. In the Newspaper Press Fund and the Institute of Journalists, and in various public movements, and was a prominent Freemason. A few years ago he retired from active newspaper work, and spent most of his time surrounded by his family at his country place. There he enjoyed shooting and other outdoor pursuits, and entertained at different times the late King Edward and King George.

Lord Burnham married on February 29, 1862, Henrietta, only daughter of Benjamin Nottingham Webster, the famous actor manager. She died in 1897. The couple had two sons and one daughter. The oldest son, the Hon. Harold Lawson, is the active manager of the Telegraph and has represented London districts in the House of Commons since 1885. The second son is Lieutenant Colonel, the Hon. William Lawson, commanding the Second Regiment Royal Buck Hussars.

All Lord Burnham's three grandsons were engaged in active service from the first day of the European war, and two have been killed in action.

"Speaking generally, he replied that he did not understand that the provision contemplated that he should refer to the commission the question whether the law had been violated in a given case, but rather questioners of

the feasibility, adequacy or advisability of proposed remedies from a practical standpoint. Where questions of the latter sort do not arise, or where they arise in a form which presents no difficulty, no purpose would be served, of course, by having the parties go over the same ground before the commission that had already been gone over before the department.

"On the other hand, where in working out the remedy in a particular case, difficult questions of business organizations and of finance shall be encountered, it will be the desire and the policy of the department to seek the assistance of the trade commission."

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

THIRTY IN FOR LORD BURNHAM LONDON EDITOR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lord Burnham died today after an illness of more than a month.

Lord Burnham, the proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, was the last of the old school of London newspaper owners. Through his working years, from young manhood to an older age than most men remain in harness, he controlled the business affairs and the editorial policies of that paper. He made it one of the greatest properties among newspapers, as well as a great paper from the news standpoint. Born Edward Levy, on December 28, 1833, oldest of a family of eight children of J. M. Levy, he assumed in 1875, the surname of his uncle, Lionel Lawson, and was Edward Levy-Lawson. On October 13, 1892, he was created a baronet, and on July 31, 1903, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Burnham. His title was taken from the Hundred of Burnham, Bucks, which contains most of the Hall Barn estate, which was his country seat.

On the occasion of his eightieth birthday, in 1913, the journalists of Great Britain paid a remarkable tribute to their respect. A large delegation headed by Lord Northcliffe visited Lord Burnham's country house and presented an address to the dozen of newspaper proprietors, which was signed by all the leading British newspapermen. Messages of congratulation were sent by the king and queen, by many public men and organizations, and telegrams of congratulations came from all parts of the world.

The career of the proprietor of the Daily Telegraph was one of hard work, and steady advancement from a small beginning. After an academic schooling at the University College School in London, where he won several prizes, he was given the choice between entering the London University or joining his father in business. He selected the latter pursuit. His father was head of a printing firm, and in 1855 had acquired a small newspaper, the Daily Telegraph and Courier. Young Levy was given charge of this property in 1855 and spent his life in developing it into a great newspaper. In that year the paper was reduced from two pence to a penny (two cents) and was the first London daily paper at that price, which it has maintained to the present day, although all London competitors with two exceptions now sell for one cent. The "stamp tax," which was a heavy handicap upon English newspapers had recently been repealed, but the "paper duty," another burden, remained, and Lord Burnham played an important part in securing its abolition.

In those days, the leading editorial, known as the "leader," was the most important feature of a British paper, overshadowing the news columns. Young Levy's first work was writing leaders. Since that time the length and the relative importance of the leader have declined, but the editorial columns of the Daily Telegraph adhere more nearly to the old tradition than those of most London papers. The Daily Telegraph was always in the lead in the revolution of the production of newspapers by improved machinery and the revolution of news gathering by the use of the telegraph and cable, both of which came during the life of the late owner. He was among the only London newspaper men who could have told from his personal experience the history of those changes.

For many years the Daily Telegraph was the largest London paper in the number of news columns, and probably no newspaper in the world has expended more money in telegraph and cable facilities. It has always been the paper of the middle class, as the Times was traditionally the paper of the diplomatic and official world, and the Morning Post has been the organ of society. The number of its columns of advertising for many years gave evidence that it was the most profitable property.

Lord Burnham was active and prominent through his later life. In the Newspaper Press Fund and the Institute of Journalists, and in various public movements, and was a prominent Freemason. A few years ago he retired from active newspaper work, and spent most of his time surrounded by his family at his country place. There he enjoyed shooting and other outdoor pursuits, and entertained at different times the late King Edward and King George.

Lord Burnham married on February 29, 1862, Henrietta, only daughter of Benjamin Nottingham Webster, the famous actor manager. She died in 1897. The couple had two sons and one daughter. The oldest son, the Hon. Harold Lawson, is the active manager of the Telegraph and has represented London districts in the House of Commons since 1885. The second son is Lieutenant Colonel, the Hon. William Lawson, commanding the Second Regiment Royal Buck Hussars.

All Lord Burnham's three grandsons were engaged in active service from the first day of the European war, and two have been killed in action.

"Speaking generally, he replied that he did not understand that the provision contemplated that he should refer to the commission the question whether the law had been violated in a given case, but rather questioners of

the feasibility, adequacy or advisability of proposed remedies from a practical standpoint. Where questions of the latter sort do not arise, or where they arise in a form which presents no difficulty, no purpose would be served, of course, by having the parties go over the same ground before the commission that had already been gone over before the department.

"On the other hand, where in working out the remedy in a particular case, difficult questions of business organizations and of finance shall be encountered, it will be the desire and the policy of the department to seek the assistance of the trade commission."

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the law, as under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department, would, in general be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case if the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course.

"The discussion then turned to the measure taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive examination of facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without